

of NEPOS and VAR. RD.

In the Augustan Age the stream broadens, and only the more important writers can be mentioned.

HORACE (son of an Apulian freedman) wrote the most playful of SATIRES, while his EPISTLES combine agreeably a serene common sense with beauty of expression.

VIRGIL (from Cisalpine Gaul) is probably the chief Roman poet. He best known to school boys by his epic, the AENEID, but critics rank higher his GEORGICS (exquisite poems of country life).

C50

LITERATURE

Before the Age of Cicero, Rome had no literature until the middle of the 3rd Century B.C. Then the influence of her conquest of Magna Graecia began to be felt.

LIVICUS ANDRONICUS, a Greek slave from TARENTUM, introduced the drama at Rome; but his plays, and those of his successor NAEVIUS, were mainly translations from older Greek writers.

ENNIUS, also from Magna Graecia, comes in the period just after the Second Punic War. He translated Greek dramas, but his chief work was an epic on the

In the middle Ages VIRGIL was regarded (2)
as the greatest of poets, and DANTE was proud
to acknowledge him for a master.

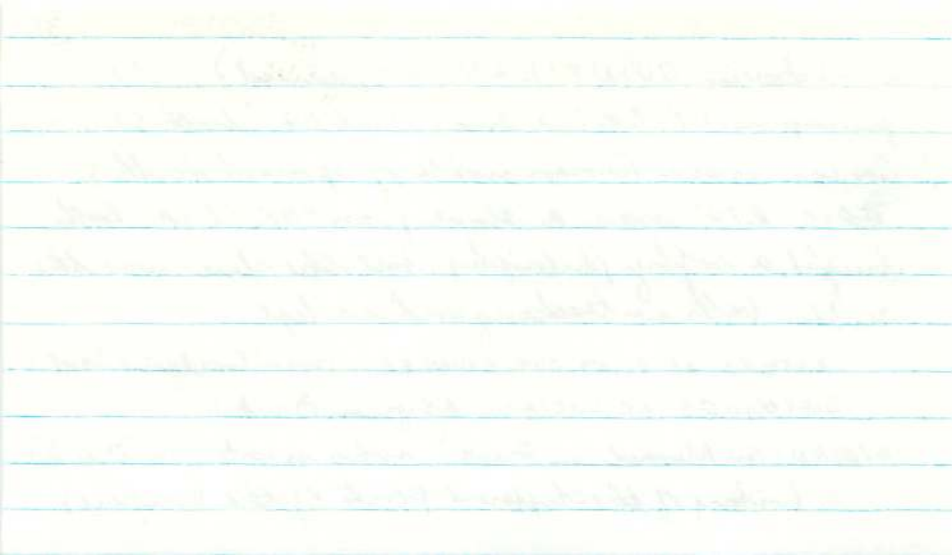
OVID (Roman knight) for his chief work
METAMORPHOSES, a mythological poem. Ovid's last
yrs were spent in banishment on the shores of the
Black Sea, where he wrote pathetic verses that will
always keep alive a gentle memory for his name.
LIVY (of Cisalpine Gaul) and DIONYSIUS (an Asiatic
Greek) wrote their great histories of Rome in this
region. DIODORUS (a Sicilian Greek) wrote the
first general history of the world. Greek science is

the rhetorician QUINTILIAN (a Spaniard); the philosophers EPICETUS and SENECA (both STOICS). Seneca was a Roman noble of Spanish birth; EPICETUS was a slave from PHRYGIA. Both taught a lofty philosophy, but the slave was the nobler both in teaching and in life.

LETTERS OF PLINY THE YOUNGER (from Cosa pine Dell)

DIALOGUES OF LUCIAN (A Syrian Greek)

APPIAN (An Alexandrian Greek), who wrote (in Greek) a history of the different parts of the empire;



ARRIAN (an Asiatic Greek), who wrote (in Greek) ④
biographies of Alexander and his successors, and
treatises in geography;

PLUTARCH (a BOREOTIAN), the author of the famous
Lives ("the text-book of heroes") and of a great
treatise on morals (in Greek)

SURETONIUS, the biographer of the first 12 Caesars;

TACITUS (a Roman noble), author of the Germania
(a description of the Germans), and of a great history
of the Empire from Tiberius to Vespasian. Unhappily only
fragments survive, under the names of the ANNALS and the

Philosophy has for its chief representative: - (5)
MARCUS AURELIUS, the emperor

For the Christian religion: the books of the New Testament received their present form in Greek

2. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ which is defined on the interval $[0, 1]$ and satisfies the conditions $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 1$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is continuous on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at the point $x = 0$ with the derivative $f'(0) = 1$. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ which is defined on the interval $[0, 1]$ and satisfies the conditions $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 1$. It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is continuous on the interval $[0, 1]$ and that it is differentiable at the point $x = 1$ with the derivative $f'(1) = 1$.

Such grants were common, especially in the Western half of the empire.

Particular attention was paid in cities to the water supply. That of Rome was better than that of London or Paris to-day. The cities had more and better public baths than the modern capitals of Europe or cities of America. In Rome the public baths would accommodate more than 60,000 people at one moment.

The early Christians were not overfriendly toward the Pagan Empire, which persecuted them.

CSO

PEACE AND PROSPERITY

The year 69 was the only serious break in the quiet of the first two centuries. In Britain, there was a revolt, under the queen BOADICEA in 58 AD; but like the rising of the Germans under HERMANNO this was really a frontier war. A rebellion of some Gallic tribes, under their gallant chieftain CIVILIS, was connected with the disorders of the year 69. The rebellion of the Jews came at almost the same time, and, to the empire at large, even this was only a trivial disturbance. All in

no very much inclined to praise worldly prosperity, anyway. But Tertullian, one of the greatest of the Christian "Fathers," wrote about 200 A.D.: —

"Each day, the world becomes more beautiful, more wealthy, more splendid. No corner remains inaccessible. Every spot is the scene of trade. Recent deserts now bloom with verdure. Forests give way to tilled acres; wild beasts retreat before domestic animals. Everywhere are houses, people, cities. Everywhere there is life."

town for its core.

The devouring of small farms by large landlords, which had ruined much of Italy in the second century B.C., began to show ominously in the provinces by the second century A.D.; but on the whole, for this period, especially in the western half of the empire, the farmers were a plain, sturdy peasantry, owning their own lands, or, generation after generation, tilling the same farms as tenants. Market gardening was a profitable employment near the cities, and VARRO tells of

CSO

FORMS OF INDUSTRY

the empire pulsed with busy thrashing life. In the main, it was a city life; but most cities rested directly on agriculture. There were a few great centers of trade, — Rome, with perhaps 2 M people, Alexandria and Antioch with 0.5 M ea; and Corinth, Carthage, Ephesus. And Lyons (Lugdunum) with some 0.25 M ea. These commercial cities were also centers of manufactures. A letter, ascribed to Hadrian, declares that in Alexandria "No one is idle; some work glass, some

make paper (papyrus), some wove linen. money is the only god." The towns of Sidon and other old Phoenician cities ceaselessly turned forth their precious purple clothes: Miletus, Rhodes, and the other old Greek cities of the Asiatic coast, were famous for their woolen manufactures. Syrian factories poured silks, precious tapestries, and Morocco leather into the western trade. The silversmiths of Ephesus were numerous enough to stir up a formidable riot, on occasion. In Rome the bakers' guild listed 254 different shops, and there were 2,300 places where olive oil was for sale.

In these larger towns there was always a rabble; and in Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch, the government regularly supported the unemployed by distribution of free grain. But after all, these large cities, taken all together, were only a small part of the Roman world, - holding perhaps a twentieth or twenty-fifth of the total population. Most of the other seventy-five or 80 million people lived in small towns, of 20,000 and less. We should learn to think of the empire as mapped into municipia, and understand that each of these was a farming district, with the

two old soldiers who, with half an acre of land, made '500⁰⁰ a yr from their bees, - an amount equivalent to an income of several thousand dollars today.

As always in the Old World, this farming peasantry lived not each family on its own farmstead as with us, but either in the city or in small hamlets grouped about it. Each town had its numerous guilds of artisans, weavers, fullers, and shopkeepers. Slaves performed most of the unskilled hand-labor in the towns. Thus a baker or a mason

would usually have two or three or a dozen slaves to work under his direction. For the "gentleman class" (nobles) there were the occupations of law, the army, literature, and the farming of large estates. A middle class furnished merchants (as distinguished from shopkeepers), engineers, architects, bankers, teachers, and many of the men of letters. In medicine there was considerable subdivision of labor. We read of dentists, and of eye- and- ear specialists. Many so-called physicians were cheap quacks, and many were slaves; but the more skilled members of this

professions came from the middle class. One ⁽³⁾ physician speaks of his income as 600,000 sesterces a year (about \$24,000 in our money, or nearly \$150,000 a year in purchasing power to-day); and many of them left large fortunes. Medicine, commerce, and banking, however, were not for the noble class.

witness to this ancient intercourse. One Phrygian merchant who died at home asserts on his gravestone that he had sailed "around Greece to Italy seventy-two times!" And men traveled for pleasure as well as for business. There was a keen desire in each quarter of the empire to see the other regions which Rome had molded into one world. It seems to have been at least as common a thing for the gentleman of Gaul or Britain to visit the wonders of Rome and of the Nile as for the modern American to spend a summer in

Q 50

COMMUNICATION AND TRAVEL

The roads were safe. Piracy ceased from the seas, and trade flourished as it was not to flourish again until the days of Columbus. The were crowded with shipping, and the Mediterranean was spread with happy sails. One Roman writer exclaimed that there are as many men upon the waves as upon the land: An immense traffic flowed ceaselessly between Europe and Central Asia along three great arteries; one in the north by the Black Sea and by Caravan

England and France. One great annoyance to modern travel, indeed, was absent. One language, or at most, two, answered all needs from London to Babylon. Whole families took pleasure trips in a body; and, quite in modern fashion, they sometimes defaced precious monuments of the past with their scrawls. One of the most famous statues of Egypt bears a scratched inscription that it has been visited by a Roman "Gemellus" with his dear wife, "Rufilla" and their children. And a lovely Roman lady scrawled upon one of the pyramids her tearful

continued by STRABO of Asia Minor (living at Alexandria), who produced a systematic geography of the known world, and speculated on the possibility of one or more continents in the unexplored Atlantic between Europe and Asia. The last 3 authors wrote in Greek. Later we have:

poets LUCAN & MARTIAL (famous for his satirical wit), both Spaniards; the Jewish historian JOSEPHUS (writing in Greek; the scientist PLINY THE ELDER (of Cisalpine Gaul), who perished in the eruption of Vesuvius in his scientific zeal to observe the phenomena;

HISTORIES.

POETRY is represented chiefly by the Satires of JUVENAL (an Italian). Science is represented by: -

GALEN (an Asiatic Greek), who wrote treatises on the medicine (in Greek), and who was revered for many centuries as the greatest medical authority.

PTOLEMY, an Egyptian astronomer and geographer, whose work (in Greek) was the chief authority for centuries. He taught that the earth was round, and that the heavens revolved about it for their center;

PAUSANIAS (An Asiatic Greek), a traveler and writer (in Greek)

all, an area as large as the United States with a population about the same as ours, rested for more than 200 yrs in the "good Roman peace."

Never, before or since, has so large a part of the world known such unbroken rest from the horrors and waste of war. Few troops were seen within the empire, and "the distant clash of arms upon the Euphrates or the Danube scarcely disturbed the tranquility of the Mediterranean lands." The reign of the Antonines has been called the "golden age of humanity."

Everywhere rude stockaded villages changed into stately marts of trade, huts into palaces, foot-paths into paved Roman roads. Roman irrigation made part of the African desert the garden of the world, where, from drifting sands, desolate ruins mark the traveler of today. In Gaul, Caesar found no real towns; but in the third century that province had 116 flourishing cities, with baths, temples, amphitheaters, works of art, roads, aqueducts and schools of eloquence and rhetoric. One of the two Spanish provinces had 174 towns, each with a charter from some emperor defining its rights of self-government.

(along the line of the present Russian trans-Caspian railway!); one on the south by Suez and the Red Sea; one by caravan across Arabia, where, amid the sands, arose white-walled Palmyra, Queen of the Desert.

From frontier to frontier, communication was safe and rapid. The grand military and post roads ran in trunk-lines - a thousand miles at a stretch - from every frontier toward the central heart of the empire, with a dense network of ramifications in every province. Guidebooks described routes and distances. Inns abounded. The imperial couriers that hurried along the great highway passed a hundred and fifty milestones a day; and private travel, from the Thames to the Euphrates, was swifter, safer, and more comfortable than ever again until the days of railroads, well into the nineteenth century.

Naturally, travel was very popular. The gravestones of ancient Syrian merchants are found to-day scattered from Roumania to France, and the monuments of Gallic traders in Asia

legendary history of Rome.

Comedy was represented by two greater names, PLAUTUS (of Italian origin) and TERENCE (a slave from Carthage). Both modeled their plays upon those of the Greek MENANDER. PLAUTUS (254-184 B.C.) is rollicking but gross. TERENCE (a generation later) is more refined. To the period between the Second and 3rd Punic wars belong also CATO'S ORIGINES (an early history of Rome), an earlier history by FABIVS PICTOR, and the great history of the Greek POLYBIUS, all of which have been referred to before in this volume.

Cicero remains the foremost orator of Rome and the chief master of Latin prose. Two great poets belong to this age of CICERO: LUCRETIVS the Epicurean, a Roman knight, who reaches a sublimity never attained by other Latin poets; and CATVLLVS from Cisalpine Gaul, whose lyrics are unsurpassed for delicacy, and who attacked Caesar with bitter invective, to meet gentle forgiveness.

HISTORY is represented by the concise, graphic, lucid narrative of CAESAR, the picturesque stories of SALLUST (who is our chief authority for the conspiracy of Catiline and the Jugurthine War), and by the inferior work

lamentation that she was compelled to see these wonders "without you, dearest of brothers."

Much of this travel was in wheeled and cushioned carriages, which rolled smoothly along the perfectly faced stones of the Roman roads. But many people chose instead luxurious litters, each swung along by its eight even-paced Cappadocian slaves. The motion was so easy, we are told by ancient authors, that reading and even writing were pleasant employments in them - as in a modern "Pullman."

Strangely enough, though the imperial postal

service for official business was well organized, there was no ③
^{public postal} service for private correspondence. This was one
reason why merchants had to travel so incessantly
in person - instead of doing business through
correspondents and agents in other provinces. There were
many private post companies, however, to carry people
and letters from city to city, and the wealthy sometimes
sent letters to distant lands by trusted slaves

rare marbles, wild beasts, and negro slaves.

On the east, the trader reached civilized lands. Unhappily it is just this trade that has the least history. A Latin poet of Hadrian's time speaks of the "moneymerchants" who reaped "immense speeches" by venturesome voyages over the Indian Ocean "to the mouth of the Ganges." India, Ceylon, and Malasia sent to Europe, indigo, spices, pearls, sapphires, and other precious stones. The East did not care for Western products in exchange, but had to ~~pay~~ ^{be paid} in coin; and in TRAIAN's time, Pliny

C50

"FOREIGN" COMMERCE

It was to be expected, with so much travel in the Roman world, that the products of one part of the empire would be known and used in every other part. We are hardly surprised to find that women of the Swiss mountains wore jewelry made in Asia Minor, or to learn that Italian wines were drunk in Britain and in Cilicia. But there was also a vast commerce with regions beyond the boundaries of the empire. Roman writers are provokingly brief and vague in their many allusions

to this trade, and the barbarians, of course, have left no records of it. We know that Caesar found that the trader had preceded his legions to the most distant parts of Gaul in this day; and, just as English and Dutch traders journeyed 300 yrs ago far into the savage interiors of America for better and better bargains in furs so did the indomitable Roman trader continue to press on into regions where the legions never camped. We know they visited Ireland; and both by sea and by overland routes from the Danube, they found their way to the Baltic shores. Thence they brought back amber, furs, and flozen German hair with which the dark Roman ladies liked to deck their heads. Such goods the trader paid for in trip and trinkets and in wine and sometimes in Roman arms and tools - as our colonial traders got their furs from the Indians with beads and whisky and guns and powder and knives. Roman iron arms have been found on the Jutland coast - probably left there in such commerce.

On the south, East Africa and Central Africa rewarded the venturesome trader with ivory, spices, apes,

The Elder estimated that India drew
\$2,000,000 a year in gold and silver away from the
Roman world. From shadowy regions beyond India
came the silk yarn which kept the Syrian looms
busy. Chinese annals of the year 166 A.D. tell
of an "embassy" from the Emperor Marcus Aurelius;
and 200 yrs later they speak again of the port
of Canton receiving from Roman traders glass and
metal wares, amber, jewels, and drugs.

C50

THE WORLD BECOMES ROMAN

Julius Caesar had begun the rapid expansion of Roman citizenship beyond Italy. Through his legislation the number of adult males with the franchise rose from some 900,000 to over 4M. Augustus was more cautious, but before his death the total reached nearly 5M. This represented a population of some 25M people, in an empire of something more than 3 times that number, including slaves. Claudius made the next great advance, after a curious debate in the Senate

raising the total of adult male citizens, fit for military service, to about 7 M. Hadrian completed the enfranchisement of Gaul and Spain. The final step was taken a little later by Caracalla, who made all free inhabitants of the empire full citizens in 212 A.D. This completed the process of political absorption that began when the Romans and Sabines of the Latine and Quirinal made their first compact.

By the time Caracalla the franchise was no longer exercised, for the Roman Assembly had ceased except as a mob gathering. Moreover, most of the provincials had already come to possess many of the advantages of citizens. Caracalla probably acted from a desire to increase the revenues - since citizens were subject to some taxes not paid by non-citizens. Still the gift of complete citizenship, with its eligibility to office and its rights before the law, was no slight gain. The apostle Paul before Festus, lays stress upon his privileges as a Roman citizen.

of intercourse in the Roman world. This meant a huge expense. We happen to be informed that in Hadrian's rule a mile of road in southern Italy cost \$4000. On the frontier and in mountain districts, the cost must have been many times that amount. The one island of Sicily had a thousand miles of such roads. In France, 13,200 miles of road can still be traced. Every province shared in this great work, which was looked after by a special department of the government. Besides the imperial roads, each province was expected and

C50

TAXATION AND ROADS

Taxation by the central government was heavy, no doubt, but during these two centuries it was less in amount than most of the provinces had had to pay to their earlier native rulers. Every farmer and landlord paid a tax on land. In the towns, every citizen and every trader paid a poll tax. Tariffs were sometimes collected at the frontiers of a province on goods entering or departing. Roman citizens paid a tax of five per cent on inheritances. Furthermore, Africa and Egypt paid a peculiar tax in

grain. The Egyptian grain tax, some 144,000,000 bushels each year, was carried to Rome to feed the hungry masses, - largely in free distributions. Although the imperial tax was heavy, it was usually collected with the greatest possible consideration. In a bad season in a given province, the amount was lessened promptly by imperial order. If an Egyptian village, in a dry year, received too little water from the Nile for its usual crop, the tribute in grain was remitted or lightened.

What did the government do for the people in return for the taxes it took from them? Many things which a government does to-day, it did not do then. It did not build hospitals or asylums, or maintain complete systems of education, or care systematically for the public health. Yet the government of the Roman empire came nearer doing these things than any government in the world was to do after it until very recent times. And two things in particular it did do. It kept the "good Roman peace" of which so much has been said above, and it built or kept in repair the Roman roads - the bonds of union and means

②

sometimes required to build many
radiating branches at its own expense.

AD 50

Rome the largest city in the world
with a population of 1.0 million.

Expansion of Kingdom of AXUM (Ethiopia)
begins.

The city of TEOTIHUACAN, central Mexico
laid out on rectangular grid-plan.

50 AD \pm 50

Major Urbanization at TEOTIHUACÁN
which controlled central Mexico
(population 200,000 in AD 500)

C50-80

Coptic Church
Egyptian Christian church
claimed to have been
founded in Alexandria
by St. Mark.

A-D 50

Jerusalem
matters of doctrine and practice
were adjusted at a conference
held in Jerusalem.
This was the 1st church
Council.

Chronographes.

Council of Jerusalem
took place

50 to 52

Paul's 2nd ^{Chronographer} journey
took place.

c 50 AD

In Rome 400,000 were slaves
which was about $\frac{1}{3}$ of population
of Rome

$$\frac{1}{3}x = 400,000$$

$$x = 1,200,000 \text{ people.}$$

50 AD

Council of Jerusalem

CAD50

Duncan: Cal

Claudius changed name
to Claudius

C 50 AD

CLAUDIUS I

Claudius raised total
adult male citizens fit
for military service to
about 7 million

Claudius I (Tiberius Claudius Drusus
Nero Germanicus) 10 BC - AD 54
Emperor 41 AD - 54 AD

C50AD

Duncan: Cal

1st Can AD month of March

D	K	MART	ND
E	VI	F	
F	V	C	
G	III	C	
H	III	C	
A	PR	ND	
B	NON		
C	VIII	F	
D		C	

- ① Letters A-H correspond to an 8-day week/day cycle
- ② K is for Kaland
- ③ NON = Nones

77

77

C

C 50 AD

Duncan: Cal

Archaeologists sifting through GUPTA ruins have found heaps of coins and blown glass from Rome and from Roman sites as far away as Pompeii.

Also Indian statuettes, vases, mirrors, and busts of Roman men with Indian Hairstyles

C 50 AD

C 4 BC to 65 AD

1912 Dates J-BK

SENECA

"Epistles on moral subjects and
philosophical treatises; 10 tragedies
and "Satires"

by SENECA (Tucius ANNAEUS)
or Seneca the Elder (about 4 BC to
about 65 AD)

C 50 AD

1912 Dates J-BK

35-95

QUINTILIAN

Greatest of Roman teachers, but
was also the greatest Roman
writer on education. His work
"Institutes of Oratory" is the first
scientific treatise ever written
on education, its purpose, method,
curriculum and school organization.

50-53

After Council in Jerusalem.

On his second mission, Paul was accompanied by Silas and visited

Galatia, THROAS, Philippi, SALONICA, ATHENS,
and Corinth where he remained for
some time

C50 AP

Aqua Claudia and
Aqua Anio Novus were
built

The water comes from
valley of the River Anio

c 50 AD.

Until 1st cent. AD

Criminals were hurled to their death from the TARP EIAN ROCK, on the steep south face of the Capitoline Hill

c 50 AD

1912Dates J-BK

St Paul planted a church in
Corinth, Greece. to which
he addressed 2 epistles.

C AD 506 AD 150

DIDACHE

Early Christian work written in Greek
called also "The Teaching of the Twelve
Apostles"

not discovered until 1875 it is an
invaluable primary source for the
primitive church. The 1st part is a
collection of moral precepts, perhaps based
on rabbinical teachings (There are many
quotations from the Old Testament). The

2nd portion gives direction for Baptism & Eucharist
3rd ✓ contains directions for bishops & deacons
The "Didache" may be of composite authorship
A short work, it has been published in
English translation.

c 50-70AD

Germanic Vandals become prominent
with the Goths. (Goths)

50-52 A.D.

Paul's second missionary
journey: Lystra, Phrygia,
Galatia, Philippi, Thessalonica,
Athens.

21.11.13

1. The first part of the paper

is devoted to the study of the

properties of the function

defined by the equation

50-100 AD.

AGRIPPA II. Was son of Agrippa I and CYPRIOS, daughter of Phaesel (Herod the Great's nephew) was born in 27 AD. He was not allowed to rule immediately, but in 50 AD Claudius appointed him king of Chalcis. In 53 AD Claudius gave him ABILENE, TRACHONITIS and ARCA in exchange for CHALCIS. Shortly after the accession of Nero in 54 AD, he acquired the Galilean cities

of TIBERIAS and TARICHEA, with their
surrounding areas and the Perea
cities of Julias (or Bethanphetha) and
Mila with their surrounding land.

Private life of Agrippa II was not exemplary, for
he had an incestuous relationship with his
sister Bernice. In his public life he was in
charge of the vestments of the high priest and
could appoint him.

He failed to quell the Jewish revolt against
Rome in 66 AD and sided with the Romans
throughout the war of 66-70. He died childless
ca. 100 CE with his death Herodian dynasty ended.

50AD

The magnifying power of
Convex glasses and concave
mirrors and the prismatic
colors produced by angular
glass mentioned by
SENeca.

50654AD

Paul made his 2nd
missionary journey.

Aquippia and Pallas (who were
rumored to be lovers) persuaded

Claudius to adopt Lucius Domitius
officially. The boy took the family name
NERO

C 50 AD

Mayan

Scale of construction at EDZNA
is staggering. Matheny has estimated
that the waterworks may have
provided 2.25 million cubic meters
of water storage and taken
1.7 million man days of labor
to construct

1st 3 centuries A.D.

The Sanhedrin decided when to
add intercalated month

AD 50-54

Apostle Paul lived for 3 yrs in
Ephesus

Sometimes the silversmith was
engaged in the manufacture of
images of the goddess Diana. He
stirred up fellow Craftsmen,
claiming that Paul was turning
people away from the worship of
Diana

AD 50-79AD

PLINY THE ELDER

Was 56 yrs old in death. He managed his time - never wasted a minute typically worked about 70 hours out of 24

Began his day at midnight or 1 AM studying & writing until nearly dawn. He left home to meet with emperor VESPASIAN & spent several hours attending to matters of state

Then he returned home to his studio
& worked the remainder of the morning
at noon - ate a light lunch, rested for
a short time while books were read
to him. Bathed in cold water, napped
and went back to work until dinner

About 50 A.D.

1.5 Million people
including slaves
Estimated
in Imperial Rome

C 50 A D

Development of realistic
sculpture in Rome.

50AD

DURANT

DIOSCORIDES, pharmacologist

AD 50-100

Herod Agrippa II son of Herod
Agrippa I. King of Consolidated
Tetrarchies A.D. 50-100

About 50 AD

To be a Senator, the
minimum value
of property was
about 105000 £

He was divorced from
marriage with a freedwoman

AD 50

DURANT

Muse had captured all classes
and sexes; men & women spent
whole days in hearing, composing, or
singing airs.

50-115

all of the books of the New Testament
were written during the period from
reign of CLAUDIUS (41-54) to that
of TRAJAN (98-117), that is, between
about AD 50 to 115, though the dates
of very few New Testament writings
were certain and many are
disputed.

50-53

DURANT

Second mission of Paul

c 50 AD.

Llyn-din (LONDON)

The armies of the Roman Empire had established a strong colony at COLCHESTER in the southeast of Britain. There they built a temple and set up the statue of the Emperor Claudius, which the soldiers worshipped, both as a protecting god and as a representative of the Roman Empire.

The army also conquered other places. One of these was a little native settlement on a bend in the Thames where the river broadened slightly. It consisted of a few miserable huts

50-130 A.D.

Poet Juvenal says that in
his day wealthy had private
water-clocks and special slaves
to read them and announce
the hours.

50 AD

Romans learn the use of soap
from the Greeks.

1st century AD

Roman Calendar had 159 days
set aside as holidays, 93 of which
were given over to games furnished
at public expense

1st Cen AD. (50)

The Romans were making a variety of inks, using soot, lamp black and sepia. Sepia is the black fluid thrown off by the cuttlefish when it is frightened. Sepia ink dries brown on paper.

1st Cen AD

Lot's Development in history of Catapults
Technology.

The Roman CHEIROBALLISTA,
a comparatively small wheeled machine.

Pg 160 Scientific Amer. - Mar. 1979

50 to 52 AD

Paul's first visit to
Corinth

1st Century A.D

There is some evidence that
Hindu mariners used a
compass made by an iron
fish floating in a vessel of
oil and pointing north.

SOAD

CARACTACUS betrayed ~~Ag~~
to Ostorius by Brigantes

SOAD[±]

Time AT SUMMER SOLSTICE

Time 17
Cloudless

<u>I</u>	HORA PRIMA	4:27	to	5:42 AM
<u>II</u>	HORA SECUNDA	5:42	to	6:58 AM
<u>III</u>	HORA TERTIA	6:58	to	8:13 AM
<u>IV</u>	HORA QUARTA	8:13	to	9:29 AM
<u>V</u>	HORA QUINTA	9:29	to	10:44 AM
<u>VI</u>	HORA SEXTA	10:44	to	12:00 noon
<u>VII</u>	HORA SEPTIMA	12:00	to	1:15 P.M.
<u>VIII</u>	HORA OCTAVA	1:15	to	2:31 P.M.

<u>IX</u>	HORA NONA	2:31	to	3:46 PM
<u>X</u>	HORA DECIMA	3:46	to	5:02 PM
<u>XI</u>	HORA UNDECIMA	5:02	to	6:17 PM
<u>XII</u>	HORA DUODECIMA	6:17	to	7:33 PM.

This rigorous schedule was drawn up by our rigorous methods, while the hours were inconsistent throughout Roman antiquity.

50 AD±

Tamie J
Clausen

Rome Winter solstice

(nominally Dec. 22) - the daylight was
8 hours 54 min. & night hours of
15h 6 min. The day hours were $44\frac{4}{9}$ min
long. The night hours were 1h 15 $\frac{5}{9}$ long.
AT Winter Solstice

- I HORA PRIMA from 7:33 to 8:17 A.M
- II HORA SECUNDA from 8:17 AM to 9:02 AM
- III HORA TERTIA from 9:02 to 9:46 AM
- IV HORA QUARTA from 9:46 to 10:31 AM

<u>V</u>	HORA QUINTA	10:31 & 11:15 AM
<u>VI</u>	HORA SEXTA	11:15 & 12 noon
<u>VII</u>	HORA SEPTIMA	12:00 & 12:44 P.M.
<u>VIII</u>	HORA OCTAVA	12:44 & 1:29 P.M.
<u>IX</u>	HORA NONA	1:29 & 2:13 P.M.
<u>X</u>	HORA DECIMA	2:13 & 2:58 P.M.
<u>XI</u>	HORA UNDECIMA	2:58 & 3:42 P.M.
<u>XII</u>	HORA DUODECIMA	3:42 & 4:27 P.M.

50 AD ±

SENECA asserted:

"It is impossible at Rome to be sure of the exact hour; and it is easier to get the philosophers to agree among themselves than the clocks. Time at Rome was never more than approximate

C50 AD

DURANT

Under Claudius

Narcissus had 400,000,000 sesterces
(£60,000,000.); Pallas was miserable
because he had only 300,000,000 sesterces
the old aristocratic families, now
comparatively poor, looked with horror
upon these accumulations and powers,
and burned with anger when they
had to court ex-slaves to obtain a
word with the Emperor.

41-117

AD 50-115

All the books of the New Testament
were written from the reign of
Claudius (41-54) to that of Trajan (98-
117)

50 AD

Gothic kingdom set up
on lower Vistula